Mr. Ferriss, (rep.) of N. Y., said he would be glad to know which of Admiral Forter's letters the gentleman was referring to.

Mr. Scofield, without answering the question, said he knew that when a man committee some foily ail the wits of the country tried to put him down. In that way they had hawshed General Scott out of the Presidency, Members of Congress once in a while said foolish things. (Laughter.) In fact, it has been well said that every man had his fool's day, and with some it lasted more than a day, he supposed. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dawiss inquired of Mr. Scofield what the duties of admiral were.

Mr. Scofield declined to answer, except to say that they were the same duties that Admiral Farragui performed.

gut performed.

Mr. Dawrs remarked that the Admiral had no

dent and had dishonored the navy. (Excitement.)
Mr. Barks said he should vote for the bull, because, as he understood is, it pl. eed the navy exactly in the pesition in which the army had been

exactly in the pesition in which the army had been placed. Congress and already passed a bill that, when a vacancy occurred in the offices of General and Lieutenant General, they should be discontinued. He trusted that massimen as the office of Admirat was unnecessary, and as the House was asked not to consider for a moment the acts of the nomineo for this office because it would projecte his case, the House should now act upon the merits of the question and place the office of Admiral where Congress had placed that of General and Lieutenant General of the army. There was now a vacancy in the office of Admiral. If the office was extended to the person who had been nonecasted for it there was no reason why it should not be continued till the end of time; and he knew that those who were called upon to pass judgment on that nomination were anxious for the House to pass judgment upon the election whether the office itself should be con-

question whether the office itself should be con-

Mr. Cox called the attention of the House to an

CONGRESS.

Important Proceedings in Both Houses.

Proposed Suspension of Bonded Transportation Intercourse with Canada.

SCHURZ FAVORING AMNESTY.

The South Carolina Colored Members Sworn in in the House.

BANKS' ST. DOMINGO RESOLUTION.

Stirring Discussion on Admiral Porter's Case.

Mr. Logan's Bill Abolishing the Office of Admiral Adopted.

The New Party Revenue Reforms.

Cox and Kelley Trying to Take the Wind Out of Each Other's Sails.

Abolition of the Whole Internal Revenue System Except as to Whiskey and Tobacco.

> WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1870. MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

By Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev.—From the Iron Moulders' National Union, neld at Philadelphia last July, protesting against the importation of coolies into the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pu,-Frem the American Medical Association, asking the appeintment of a scientific commission relative to the cultivation of the cinchona plant. Referred to the Committee on BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DRAER, (rep.) of Mo.-To provide a relief fund for the employes in the executive departments of the government. Mr. Drake explained that the fund was to be made up from the pay of employes, with a view to relieving their personal necessities to certain cases. In the event of the death of an employe, the existence of such a fund would obtain the necessity of appeals by his friends for fundate pay funeral expenses. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

nance. Mr. SUMMER, (rep) of Mass,—To regulate ap-from the District Courts of the United States tain causes of admirally and maritime juri-m. Reserved to the Commutes on the Judi-

By Mr. McDonald, of Ark.—Te aid the Mediter-ranean and oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York to establish an American line of non-steamships for opening a direct trade between the United States and Southern Europe, for carrying the mails of the United States and for promoting ammigration into the Southern States of the Union, deferred to Committee on Post Offices and Post

The bill directs the Postmaster General to contract The bill directs the Postmaster General to contract with the said company for carrying the United States malls for a term of twenty years from New York and Nerfelk and other Southern ports of the Union; to Genoa, Trieste and the Suez Canal, and intermediate ports, for the sale compensation of occan postages upon the matter thus transmitted. The steamships are required to be first class vessels, of not less than three thousand tons registry, built of American from in American sulpyards, navigates by American efficies and manned by citizens of the United States. Provision is also made for the proper accommodation of immigrants and the age of the linter by the government in time of war.

ent in time of war. By Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich.—A bill in reia-

ment in time of war.

By Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich.—A bill in relation to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North Americaa Possessions and the republic of Mexico.

It authorizes the President, whenever in his judgment the public interest may require, to issue a preclamation suspending in respect to the Provinces or Territories therein to be designated the operation of all laws and regulations whereay the right of bonded transportation is allowed toloreign transportation companies. The President is further authorized, whenever in his judgment such a measure shall be expedient, to declare the similar suspension of all laws and regulations the Dominion of Canada, or any other British possessions in North America, are permitted to enter the waters of the United States, saving, however, for such vessels such rights as may be granted by treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Ramsey, rep.) of himm.—To supply ocean steamship items for the transportation of the mails between the United States and States and Starope.

It incorporates the American and European Steamship Company, with a capital of \$5,00,000, and provides for the construction and maintenance of lines of steamships between perts in the United States and Aliantic and Mediterranean ports in Europe, and directs the Postmaster General to contract with the said company for fifteen years for the transportation of the Inneed States natis to the ports from and to which it may run regular does of steamships at the Inneed States and States of Secondary service, \$500,000 per Annual weekly service \$600,000 per Annual weekly

ships, at the following rates: - Far semi-monthly so vice. \$500,600 per annum; weekly service. \$500.0 vice. \$100,600 per annula, weakly service, \$000,000 per annum; some weakly service, \$200,000 per annum, and additional service in like proportion. The steamships and side the service in like proportion. The steamships and side of any foreign vessel running on the same lines. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

By Mr. Moures, (rep.) of bil.—A joint resolution in an of certain colleges and oniversities. Referred to the Committee on Military America.

Also a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners in relation to the republic of Dominion. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

printed.

By Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of Air.—To protect the fives and property of crows, passengers and merchandise on board sengoing vessels and coasting vessels in the inercarrile marine of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. By Mr. AlcCreery, (dea.) of Ky.—Against the resolution for the benefit of Mrs. Robert E. Lee, which, upon the request of Mr. McCreery, was read.

It provides for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire and report what real estate, if any, belonged to K. L. Lee, "

estate was not the property of and the title thereto vested in Mrs. Lee and her cuiddren, and inherited by ner from her ancestore; size whether General Lee had any right thereto subject to forfeiture if the property was sell for taxes. The committee are directed to report the amount fraxes assessed upon it, the value of the property sold, who paid and who received the meday, whether less than the whole amount was not structent to meet the demands of the government, and as to the learning of the saile. An eighound directions are given the committee to report as to the expenditure a necessary to put the premises in good regain, with a view to their restoration to the owner or owners, as to a fair and reasonable compens on for removing any gravery arises on one families of near the government; as to the necessary means for removing any gravery arises on our families of any improvements of the land, or each in rances upon it since its occurred to by your removing also as to the mount of personal property taken from General Lee by the government of its kept is; whether any unements of reaches left by the gight was higher than the property as a possible washington or his facility have been liken from General Lee by the government for its kept is; whether any unements or reaches left by the gight washington or his facility have been usen from the estate and subsequently loss, and the extent of Mrs. Lee's loss in this principle.

candy have been laken from the estate and subsequently lost, and the extent of sire, Lee's loss in this princular.

Mr. EDMINDS (rep., of Ve., objecting, the resolution was not received, one day's previous notice being necessary under the rule.

By Mr. William, for of Oregon—Instructing the Committee on the Facilic annived to inquire into the expellency of allewing the line of the main trunk, or Northern Pacific limited, along the western boundary of the Territory of sonitant to be located south of the ferty-fifth degree of latitude if deemed advisable by the company engaged in the construction of said road. Adopted.

By Mr. Saul-sure, (dem.) of De.—Inquiring whether the military were present at the election poils in Delaware at the late elections in obedience to orders; if so, by what authority and by virtue of what necessity. Laid over, Mr. Edmands objecting.

ing.

Mr. Sonusz, (rep.) of Mo., effered the fellowing, upon which he stated he would make some remarks in a few days, to which time its consideration was deferred:—

Resolved. That the disqualifications and disabilities imposed upon persons lately in rebellion against the government of the United States were dictated by imperative public necessities, and not by a spirit of hatred or vindictiveness, and that as soon as suob public necessities case due regard for the fundamental principles of our system of government, as wall as avery consideration of sound states.

manship, demand the removal of those disqualifications and

manship, demand the removal of those disqualifications and disabilities.

Mr. Morron introduced the fellowing joint resolution. Authorizing the appointment of commissioners in relation to the republic of Dominica:—

Resolved, &c., That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, and also a secretary, the latter to be vorsed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the island of St. Domingo and to inquire into and ascertain, first, the political state and condition of the republic of Dominica; second, the desire and disposition of the people of the said republic to necome annexed to and to form a part of the property of the contraction of the people of the said republic to necome annexed to and to form a part of the contraction of the people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity; fourth, the resources of the country, its mineral and agricultural products, the products of its waters and forests, the general character of due to the country, its mineral and agricultural products, the products of its waters and wealth of the country, its hays, harbors and rivers, its general inderological phenomena; fifth, the debt of the government and its obligations, whether funded and ascertained and anditited, or unadjusted and under discussion; sixth, treatles and engagements with other Powers; seventh, extent of boundaries and territories, what proportion is covered by grants or concession, and generally what concessions or franchises have been granted; eighth, the terms and conditions on which the Dominican government may desire to be annexed and become a part of the United States as one of the territories thereof; that, and the total contraction of increases and according to the following contraction of increases and according to the following contraction of the resources of the said commissioners shall, as soon as Section 3. That the said commissioners shall, as soon as convenient, report to the Profesion of the United States,

Mr. Logan remarked that he had said nothing about any letter.

Mr. Scoffeld remarked that the estimates last year from the army were greater after the passage of the Army Reform bill of last session than they were before; also that many of the mayal officers referred to by the gentleman from Illinois were retired on half pay, whereas the retired army officers were drawing their active service pay; also that the officers of the army received from twenty-five to fifty per cent mere pay than officers of corresponding rank in the navy. He knew very well that Admiral Perter had written a not very wise letter; but General Scott had written letters that were not very wise, and a great many other men had made the mistake of writing foelish lotters, and they were never as gallant and nonorable men as Admiral Porter. All he (Mr. Scoffield) asked was that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Ferriess, (rep.) of N. Y., said he would be glad to know which et Admiral Forter's letters the gentleman was referring to. ment of its territories as to the react considered in corporation of the said Dominican republic into the United States as one of its territories.

Section 3. That the said commissioners shall, as soon as convenient, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay their report before Congress.

Sec. 5. That the said commissioners shall serve without compensation except the payment of expenses; and the compensation except the payment of expenses; and the compensation except the payment of the President.

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Under the rule recently adopted the Senate took up the calendar of general and special orders, the first bill being the act to abolish the franking privilege, which was passed ever at the instance of Mr. Drake.

A large number of bills were then considered in their order, these to which any objection was made being at once laid saide.

The Heuse bill repealing certain acts relating to the tenure of civil officers was rece ved from the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At ten minutes after three o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and seme time afterwards adjearned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1870.

NEW MEMBER QUALIFIED. JOSEPH H. RAINEY, the colored member elect from the Fourth district of South Carolina, appeared and

BILLS INTRODUCED.
Under the call of the States for bills for reference bills were introduced and referred as follows:-

By Mr. BUFFINTON, (rep.) of Mass.-Relative to a harbor of refuge at the entrance of the Cape Cod By Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass. -To amend the get

of March 3, 1855, regulating the carrying of passengers in steamships.

Ey Mr. Strong, (rep.) of Conn.—Providing for a building for a Post Office, United States Courts, &c., at Hartford, Conn.

By Mr. Ketcham, (rep.) of N. Y.—To repeal the in-

at Hartford, Comi.

By Mr. Ketcham, (rep.) of N. Y.—To repeal the income tax.

By Mr. Scherck, (rep.) of N. Y.—To amend the law for the collection of dunes on imports.

By Mr. Scherck, (rep.) of Ohio—To establish ocean steamship lines for the transportation of the mails between the United States and European Steamship Company, with a capital stock of \$6,800,000, which may be increased to \$20,000,000, and directing the Postmaster General to make contracts for the conveyance of the mails from Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, ports of the Cheapeake Bay, and on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, to the ports of Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, C.dlz and other ports of the Atlantic coast of Europe, and Marseilles, Genoa, and other ports on the Mediterranean, at the following rates of compensation:—For semi-monthly service, \$300,000; for semi-weekly service, \$000,000, and for tri-weekly, daily and other service in this proportion. The steamships are to be of from, of not less than 3,000 tons burden, with all the modern improvements. The company is to have the right to purchase, at \$1.25 per acre, etgaty acres of the public land for every fon of from shipping built by it under this law, provided that the lands selected stall be in tracts not exceeding 12,000 acres each, and shall be located at least in alternate townships apart from each other.

By Mr. Ferris, (rep.) of N. Y.—To create a Mineral

other. Mr. FERRIS, (rep.) of N. Y.—To create a Mineral Land Fund.

By Mr. Churchille. (rep.) of N. Y.—To authorize
the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of assistant marshals for taking the census of

ter.) He desired to knew whether it was worth the while to have an admiral of the navy who could not, for two days tegether, utter the same sentiments; whether it was worth the while to have an admiral of the navy who one day meligned and another day hugged his commander. He could easily understand why the President had taken no notice of Admiral Porter's letters. They were personal to him, too. But was that the man to put in the place of the samted, noble, orace Farragut? Was that the man to put as an example before the yeuth of the navy? Were they to be told that a naval officer could at one moment praise his commander and at another moment malign him, that he might at one moment write a sycophantic letter to the Secretary of the Navy, to get promotion and power, and at the same time above a man not then in power, and when that letter was brought forward to turn around and abuse the poor Secretary, who was not now in power, so as to gain the favor of the person (the President) who was in power? Was that why men should be premeted in the havy? Was that the example they were to set before the youth of the country? The brave, frank, open-hearted safler who had just died deferring to Admiral Farragut had, with mis dying hips, said to his attendants, "Never raise that flag over me; carry it before my coffin; that flag over me; carry it before my coffin; that face of the country, that Courress sacrid not step out of its way to tax the people for the purpose of putting noutry and the man who had aissendent the man who had aissendent the President and had disaonored the navy. (Exchement, Ar. Banks said he should vote for the bill, se-Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y. - Relative to repealing

Mr Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y.—Relative to repealing all taxes on legacies and distributing strates.

By Mr. Gistz. (dem.) of Pa.—To encourage maritime commerce under the American flag.

By Mr. Urson. (rep.) of Ohio—To relieve internat commerce from certain duties.

By Mr. Bratty, (rep.) of Ohio—To extend the provisions of the twenty-fifth section of the Army Appropriation bill of the 15th of July, 1870, to relatives of deceased officers and soldiers.

By Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Ohio—Appropriating \$250,000 for the falls of the Ohio and the Louisville and Portland canal.

By Mr. Mungen, (dem.) of Ohio—Relative to the ten per cent adultional of the 15th of June, 1870, on merchandise.

merchanetise.

Also, in regard to the purchase of persons as chattels, whether under the head of territorial purchase or otherwise. (An allusion to San Domingo.)

By Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Ky.—To provide for the settlement of claims of officers and soldiers of the

By Mr. MAYSARD, (rep.) of Tenn.—Appropriating old and condemned compon to the National Cemetry at Knoxville, Tenn.

by Mr. Julian, (rep.) of Ind.—To amend the act of the Sti of June, 1808, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands.

By Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill.—To facilitate the securing of homesteads on the public domain by honorably discharged soldiers.

By Mr. McCornick, (dem.) of Mo.—To extend the time for the completion of the Missouri and Iron.

By Mr. Asper, (rep.) of Mo.—To divide Missouri into three judicial districts,

By Mr. McChary, (rep.) of lowa—In regard to the Bounty law.

By Mr. Pomerov, (rep.) of Iowa-To secure the overnment against the improper certification of by all the improper certification of oblic lands.

By Mr. Wilson, (dem.) of Minn.—To amend the act foldy 3, 1898, granting lands for the improvement of Minnessta river.

of Minnessta river.

By Mr. SMIPH, (dem.) of Oregon—Appropriating the proceeds of sales of public lands in Oregon to the support of common schools there.

By Mr. Axrett, (dem.) of Cal.—Relating to a breakwater at Winnington, California.

Several bills relating to Territerial matters were introduced by the delegates from Colorado, Dakota and Idaho.

and Idahe.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAWS.

Mr. BUTLER. (rep.) of Mass., reported from the Judiciary Committee 2 bill to repeal the act of March 2, 1807, and April 5, 1809. regulating the tenure of certain civil officers and moved the previous questions. tion on its passage.

Mr. Cox asked whether it was an unconditional

Mr. Gox asked whether it was an unconditional topeal of all the tenure of office acts.

Ar. Butler replied in the addresses and was going to explain his provisions, but was informed by the Speaker that debate was not in order.

The bill was passed by a vote of 167 to 25.

FAY OF MEMBERS FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution to pay to Messrs. Sypher and Marcy, members from Louisiana the sharry and mileage from the opening of the present Congress, dedecting the amount paid to their contestants for seats at the fast session.

Altopted. ed.

Adopted.

ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission, consisting of live persons, to loquire into the expediency of negotiating a treaty with the authorities of St. Domingo for the acquisition of the territory of that government, with instructions to report such information as a full and complete investigation of all the various questions connected with the subject may enable them to present to the two houses of Congress. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Wood, (dein.) of N. Y., objected to the resolution.

". HARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested its referar. Bayks said that the object of its reference as that it would not be called for several weeks; at consequently its reference would be equivalent

was that it would not be called for several weeks; that consequently its reference would be equivalent to defeat.

The House refused to second the grevious question by 56 to 82.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the lable. Negativel by 67 to 117.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Adams, with leave to report at any time after five days notice to the Bouse.

RECESS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a concurrent resolution for a recess of Congress, from Thursday, December 22, to Wednesday, January 4. Adopted.

Mr. Sangest, rep.) of Cal., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report what effect had been given to the provisions of the last indian Appropriation bit requiring investigation of certain alegad frands in connection with Indian affairs. He explained the resolution, and said that the President desired in have the rate in the secretary of the interior to them for the purpose of having them fully ventuated. The resolution was adopted.

Architentha of the Secretary of the Interior to them for the purpose of having them fully ventuated. The resolution was adopted.

Architentha of the Secretary of the Interior to them for the purpose of having them fully ventuated. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to aboust the offices of admiral and vice admiral in the navy, the former at once, and the latter whenever a vacancy in the office should occur.

Mr. Scoriette preply of Pa., chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said he would object unless the bill was referred to that committee.

Mr. Logan moved to suspend the rules, in order to introduce and pass the offi.

Mr. Scoriette said he da not think it becoming in the House to be in haste in passing such a bill. It should go to a committee, like other bills. He do not want to be always kicking a man who happened to be down. (Laughter.)

Mr. Logan discialmed Intending any discourtesy

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., intreduced a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railway between Washington and New York; also the bill making no Trensury notes receivable in part payment of customs duties. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Committee of Ways and Means was discharged from the further consideration of the two bils of last acssion:—"To enable United States citizens to register foreign built vessels," and "to admit to registry in the port of he united States certain from and composite foreign built vessels," and they were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Mercer, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to assend the General Bankruptcy act.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Olito, elered a resolution ching upon the Secretary of State for copies of the estrespondence of Mr. Shellabarger, Minister to Portugat, relating to public documents in the inbraries of foreign Ministers.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution regiting that the ordi-Mr. 1.00 AN discialmed intending any discourtesy

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the true principle of revenue reform points to the aboliton of the inernal revenue system, which was created as a war measurement provide for extraordinary expenses—and the continuant of which involves the employment, at the cost of millions applying the property of assessors, collectors, applyings, and the region of the state are continuated by the continuation of the state and of on the state and credit of the government, and of any with the faith and credit of the government, and of any with the faith and credit of the government, and of any with the faith and credit of the government, and of any sum to the content of the state of the government require the concetion of any sum from internal taxes.

The resolution was adopted by 164 to 6, these voting in the negative being Messes. Asper. Aver, Renjamin, tox. Finkeinburg and Smith of Tennessee.

or wrong to any individual. He had no personal feeling whatever in the matter. He wished merely to extend to the navy the same principle that had been extended to the army in the abolishment of the ranks of general and neutenant general, whenever vacancies occurred. With a personnel of only eight thousand in the navy, there were now one hundred and sixteen officers corresponding with thouse of general, heutenant general, major general and brigadier general. No such thing exists in any other any. He introduced the bill as a move in the right direction and in the interest of economy.

Mr. Halk (rep.) of Me., a member of the Committee on Naval affairs, opposed the bill as making an unfair distinction between the army and navy. The rank of general had been created for General Grant, as that of admiral had been for Admiral Parragut, and as one had been filled when a vacancy occurred by the promotion of General Sherman, so the other should be by the promotion of Vice-Admiral Porter. Everybody had read Admiral Porter's letter, and he thought that it was inconsitent with the dignity of the House to snave in any sentiment that might be produced by that letter.

Mr. Logan remarked that he had said nothing about any letter. nary expense of the government, exclusive of interest on the public de'st and a reasonable sum for the reduction of the principal, should not exceed \$100,000,000 a year; that the money raised by taxation should not exceed \$250,000,000 a year=\$125,000,000 to meet the interest and \$125,000,000 to meet the principal of the public debt; that the existing internal revenue swstem should be abolished and the sum deemed proper to be raised by internal taxation assigned in just proportions to the several States, to be collected by the authorities thereof and pand into the national Treasury; that unport duties should be levied with a view to revenue only, not for the purpose and with the effect of protecting particular classes, trades and individuals at the expense of the people; that there are many dutiable articles, as sait, coat, &c., which should be eatirely free; and others, such as lumber, pig fron, leather, &c., on which the duty should be greatly reduced; and instructing the Committee of ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of embodying these principles in a bill to be reported to the House.

The SPEAKER assumenced the following appoint-

to the House.
The resolution was referred to the Committee of
Ways and Means.
The Speaker amounced the following appointments to fill vacancies in the various committees:—
On Public Lands, Mr. Strickland; on Postal Telegraph, Mr. Ferris.
The House then, at three minutes past five P. M., adjourned.

THE PAPACY.

The Papal Encyclical-Protests Against Victor Emmanuel-Abuse of Pewer-The Pope's Rights-Rou ine Life of His Holiness--Life at the Vatican

This decument has proved to be a dexterous firebrand launched by the Supreme Pontiff, at the suggestion of the Jesuits, into the hostile camp of the talian Ministry. The republican as well as cierical subjects of Victor Emmanuel have protested, from one and of the peninsula to the other, against what they consider an abuse of power on the part of the government in sequestrating all the journals which reproduced the Pope's apostolic circular of the 1st gut performed.

Mr. Dawes remarked that the Admiral had no duties to perform that were known to the law.

Mr. Scopield said that the question whether there should be such a rank in the navy was not the question at issue, but whether this bill should not be referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Dawes said that the necessity for continuing the rank was the very question at issue. The effice was created for a great and glorious purpose, to testily to the great service rendered by a great capiam, and it was a fair question whether that office should be conferred on another. It was a supernumerary and conceray position and that only.

Mr. Eutler, of Mass., said that an allusion had been made to a letter of admiral Porter. It was not improper that he should refer to it a moment. If grafting were to control his vote he should give it in favor of Admiral Porter for the writing of that letter. It had put before the country a piece of evidence for which he (Mr. Butler) was deeply grateful. It showed that the army commander of the Fort Fisher expedition was never to succeed. Stil, he could not believe that it was the daty of Congress to keep open the grade of admiral, even for the sake of having such good letters writeen as the two to which reference had been made. (Laughter.) He desired to knew whether it was worth the while to have an admiral of the navy who could not, for two days tegether, utter the same sentiments; whether it was worth the while to have an admiral sented to the cognizance of the faithful on the 22d inst., through the medium of Messrs. Pfeffer & Puky, printers, of Geneva, to whom it was doubtless communicated by that fearless par-tisan of infallibility, Monsigner Mermillod, Assistant Bishep of Geneva. For a papal bull of excommunication to be fulminated in the first mstance from a Calvanistic capital is certainly a novelty. But it has afforded the Italian government an excuse for preventing a too free circula-tion of the objectionable document on the ground of its being apochryphal. The line taken up by the government is that his Hollness is free to print and publish in Rome whatever edicts, circulars or notifications he may consider necessary in the exercise of his supreme spiritual authority; and since the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops we have seen Papal protests, such as that proroguing the Ecumenical Council, affixed to the principal churches of the city and reproduced by the daily papers without any let or hindrance; but whatever ecclesiastical publication of an offensive nature appears without the stamp of authenticity communicated by the immediate emanation from the Vatican is liable to be seized as much as any other defamatory libel.

On the whole the government had far better have left the Encyclical alone and maintained Cavour's programme of "free Church in free State," always

left the Encyclical alone and maintained Cavour's programme of "free Church in free State," always admitting that the present bull, which solemily excommunicates all the authors and agents of the aggressions complained of by his Holiness, be an ecclesiastical rather than a political document.

Meanwhile let us give a glance at the Pope's daily routines of life. The Holy Father rises very early, celebrates mass and recites the office of the day, in company with the prelates, cameriers segret, on duty. A frugal breakfast, of which coffee forms the chief efoment, is then partaken of. Tewards nine o'clock A. M. the Pope receives his several ministers and efficial chiefs. On Monday and Friday Cardinal Monaco La valletta nas his audieuce, to report on the arther's of religious congregations. On Taesday and Friday it is the turn of Cardinals Charelli, Secretary of Briefs, and Vannicelli, Secretary of Briefs, and Vannicelli, Secretary of Memorials—but the latter being absent just now is repiaced by his substitute prelate, as also for the business of the Dateria, Monsignor Gori, Pro-Datario—refers to the Pope instead of the Cardinal at the head of that department. On Wednesday and Saturday at nine A. M. the Holy Father receives the representatives of foreign Powers in ordinary andience. Every morning the Pope receives Cardinal Antonelli's report as Secretary of State, except on Tuesday and Friday, when the report is presented by the Cardinalies and Friday, when the report is presented by the Cardinalies and Friday, when the report of an interpretation of the Sacred Apostelic Palaces. Cardinal Parigl, Vicar of his Holiness for the city of Rome, has an andience almost every day. Oardinal Amat, the Apostolic Chancellor, goes so rarely to the Vatican now that the Pope only receives the reports of als department through some substitute, or through the Pateria office. The daily service of the Pontilical antechamber is performed by gendarmes, swiss and Platine guards, and eight noble guards, of whom two have the rank of exempt specified days, in the afternoon, Monsignor Ricci, Maestro di Camera, presents to his Holiness the foreigners and ladies who have duly applied for the honor of an interview. On these occasions the Pope, after permitting the strangers to kiss his foot, enters into conversation with them, with an unreserve bordering on familiarity, questioning them upon the habits and customs of their respective countries, and distributing to them blessed chapiets, crosses and medals. His Holiness frequently puts an end to the audience with some of the bons mots, of which he is so fond, and dismisses the visitors with his blessing.

and media's. His Holiness frequently puts an end to the audience with some of the bons mots, of which he is so fond, and dismisses the visitors with his blessing.

The Pontificial dinner comes next in the order of the day, a modest and souer repast. Generally the Holy Father eats but little, and his table presents no great variety of dishes, as he is accustomed to viands neither very exquisite or recherché. After conversing with the few members of his housekold who attend during his meal, the Pope retires to pray and take a little repose, tewards three or four F. M. His Holiness used to take a long drive, alighting sometimes to walk, attended by Monsignors Negrotic Casali, or other household prelates; but considering himself new as a prisoner, his promenade is limited to a few times in the long alleys of the Pontificial gardens. Towards evening the Holy Father retires to his apartments, where, after a little more conversation, he sups, not forgetting the usual zuppa. After this meal his Holiness dismisses his guards, the members of his aniechamber and all his dualty court, and withdraws to his bedroom to study, work and pray. At ten o'clock silence reigns in the Vatican Palace, and only the great fountains on the piazza are to be heard, the striking of the clock bells and the measured tread of the Swiss guards, watching for the defence of a feeble old man, whose repose nobody has any idea of distarbing.

Besides the members of the Pontifical antechamber there live at the Vatican the General-in-Chief, kauzler, and the Major of Gensdarmes, Ottin, now invested with the supreme command of the Pontifical repost in the palace; Monsignor Ricci, Maestro di Casa, recently exputised from the Quirina). The Nuova Roma gives this account, which, from general report and confirmed rousine, I think may be received as correct. This morning the definitive ballotage for the members of Parlament for Rome and the Pontifical provinces took place. It is too soon to know the result, but it is more easy to foresee the triumph of the me

were anxious for the House to pass judgment upen the question whether the office itself should be continued.

Mr. Cox called the attention of the House to an order of the Navy Department, issued on the 12th of March, 1889, directing that all matters relating to the navy coming under the cognizance of the different being transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, and said that that order was an upturning of the whole navy business and a violation of the law. There had never been any rule of law or of the department, previously, which would allow vice Admiral Porter to take charge of the department, to the dishonor of the Secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the Secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the secretary of the Navy and to the dishonor of the saministration. He knew very well that Admiral Porter bad in one sense played the sycophant and dispraced his high position, He was willing to allow to Admiral Porter bravery as a seaman and skill as a captain in every relation in which he had served during the war; but he would vote to annex void the office of Admiral because he was in havo of good admiralstration, and responsibility too, at the head of the Navy Department. The condition of this play too, at the head of the Navy Department had been such that the man who had the power was not accommable and took no responsibility. He would vote for the bill, not on personal grounds, not because of the shameful letters of Admiral Porter, not because of the shameful letters of Admiral Porter, not because of the shameful letters of Admiral Porter, not because of the humilation of the nation, and of the nation by his (Por

his determination, with another than if agreeable.

Count Castellenge and General Cugia, aid-de
Count Castellenge and Prince Humbert are now if Count eastenenge and teneral Cugas, a camps of the King, and Frince Humbert are in Rome to superintend the arrangements of the rinal and Consalta palaces, but it is said that latter locality is unsuited for the hospitable of thous of the Frince.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, A TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The wrong impression created in certain circles by an incomplete report of some remarks made by me at a late meeting in this church has compelled me, in self-defence, to make a statement which I have thus far delayed publishing, in the hope that it might possibly be avoided. The meeting referred to was that which was called for the purpose of protesting against the invasion of Rome by the Italians. I am sure that any one of the large audience which was present upon that occasion will bear me out in the statement that I expressed my sentiments openly and at some length in favor of the address which was then submitted for endersement. The simple remark which was reported, and which was made incidentally at the end of my address, had a hearing entirely different from that which was given to it in the report, and was certainly understood by the audience in the sense in which it was given. Taken in connection with what preceded is it was clearly understood to signify that sympathy and moral support for the Holy Father, and not volunteers or supplies, were intended as the main objects of the meeting.

The foregoing particulars may be testified to by any one who was present upon the occasion. me, in self-defence, te make a statement which I

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Inland Water Communication-Postal Steam Service-Subsidies to Pacific Railroads-Revision of the Tariff.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12, 1870. The National Board of Trade was called to order at nine A. M. to-day, and immediately engaged in a discussion of inland water communication, but the cil, which bedy was instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board.

sitions on the official programme, numbeerd re-spectively twenty-two, twenty-tree and twentymitted the following for the action of the Board:-

pensable to the cheap standard therefore,
Resolved, That Congress be again requested to make suc
associations as may be necessary for the early completel
association as may be necessary for the alreadon of the Units appropriations as may be necessary for the early complettor of the work now in progress under the direction of the Unite States engineers at the Dea Moines and Rock Island Rapids at the Falis of the Ohio and at the mouth of the Mississippi and for the maintenance of the sing bonts owned by the government and employed on the Western and Souther

and for the maintenance of the sing boats owned by the government and employed on the Western and Southern rivers.

Resolved, That Congress will be requested to enact such laws as will effectually prevent individuals or corporations from unnecessarily obstructing or endangering the navigation of the rivers by bridges or otherwise; that, where bridges for the use of raincads, or for any other purpose, are built over these rivers, they shall be constructed with a proper regard for the latersta and necessities of the navigation thereof, and that the piers of all such bridges shall conted under the direction and super-ticked of a United States engineer, or corps of engineers, to be selected by the England of the state of all or any of the railroads or transportation companies that may desire to use them on the payment of fair and reasonable tolks, and that future grants of charters for those somable tolks, and that future grants of charters for the construction of such bridges and existing charters for those already built or to be built should, by the requisite legislation, both State and national, embody provisions to secure the objects above set forth.

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade be directed to take such steps as may be necessary to make effective the principles embodied in these propositions.

The resolutions were adopted.

A preamble, with the following resolutions relative to postal steam service, was next considered and adopted:—

and adopted:—
Resolved, That the National Board of Trade would respectfully urge upon the attention of the Postmaster General the desirableness of securing a convenion between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, wherein it shall be provided that no forther subsidies shall be paid by either, during a certain specified time, to any steamain line plying between the two countries, and wherein also it shall be studied what proportion of the postages carned by the steam reasest of the two days respectively shall be paid to them as a compensation for carrying the mails, so that the policy of poth-governments henceforward shall be definite, uniform and cleanly.

oricans.

Itesolved, That as regards those ocean routes to which capital, whether foreign or otherwise, may not readily he drawn, as from Adantic and Gulf ports to the West Indies. Central America and North America, and from the Pacific ports to Australia and the Last Indies, judicious subsidies by the general government, for a limited time and under stringent restrictions, would prove useful for the protection of our foreign trade.

ports to Australia and the hast Indies, judicious subsidies by the general government, for a limited time and nucler attingent restrictions, would prove useful for the protection of our foreign trade.

Resolved, That the specifiest and most economical method for establishing steamship lines in our trade with Europe under the American flag would be to so modify our navigation laws as to permit, temporarily at least, the recistration of vessels built abroad, and that Congress be and is hereby respectfully arged to pass a law early in the present seasion giving to our citizens the liberty aircady enjoyed by the people of every other commercial nation on the globe.

Propositions relative to subsidies to the Pacific railroads were submitted by the St. Louis Board of Trade, and after debate were referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to memorialize Congress to grant liberal subsidies and to give such other needed legislation as will secure the earliest construction of more national, central Pacific railroads to California.

The Board, by an overwhelming vote, adepted the following proposition, submitted by the Cincinnati Board of Trade, in reference to the revision of the axisting tarrif laws of the United States as shall result—First, in making them more simple and more uniform; second, in making them more simple and more uniform; second, in making them productive or the largest revenue; third, in making them least burdensome to the whole people; fourth, in making such protection as may result purely incidental, without discriminations in favor of any interest.

Several matters were then laid over for consideration next year, after which the delegates returned thanks to the Associated Press and leval press, to the members of the Buffalo Board of Trade, was adjourned.

zens generally for courtesies extended, and then listened to a parting address by President Farley, and the National Board of Trade was adjourned

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the managerof this institution was held yesterday, at the house of Mrs. C. H. Lander, No. 7 East Fourteenth street. Mrs. Augustus Faber, First Directress, presided.

Previous to proceeding with the regular business a resolution was adopted to apply to the Legislature to amend the charter of the association, so that it may hold real estate bequeathed to it, and also to authorize it to receive destitute as well as orohan The annual report states that not so many children

had been received last as the previous year. Situations had been obtained for several, who were immediately received as indentured apprentices; the

mediately received as indentured apprentices; the demand for girls far exceeds the supply.

The nursery was much crowded, there being about thirty in it at the present time.

There had been much sickness during the year, but no epidemic. Elementary education is all that is attempted at the institution. Some 399 had received instruction during the year and five teachers were employed, and many of the pupins, it was stated, gave evidence of capability for high mental training. The work of the thirty-four years of the existence of the institution afforded no cause for discouragement, and the managers believe that the cause of the colored people had prespered in their hands.

There are at present 270 children in the institution; five have been returned to their parents and two had been returned by their masters.

The medical report showed the mortality for the year to have been the boys and three girls, and about 150 had been under treatment. Fulmonary consumption appeared to be the prevailing disease, and it was suggested that arrangements should be made for the removal of those cases to a greater distance from the sait water. Newburg was mentioned as being an excellent location.

The treasurer's report showed:—

Receipts.

Balance on hand Dec.**

Aggregate of expenses, 558, 538.

ACCUTATION IN WESTCHESIER. The Annexation Project as Viewed by the In-

habitants-Proposed Boundary Lines of the Metropolis-Conflicting Opinions-What Tammany Intends to Do. In view of a contemplated project to annex a per-

tion of Westchester county to New York consideraole agilation at present exists among property holders in the lower towns, whose opinions are as diversified as their interests are varied. Thus the county regard with unlimited approbation the pro-posed measure whereby they are to be made part and parcel of the metropolis, while their neighbors living a few rates distant from the city limits are leud in

DENUNCIATION OF THE SCHEME.

A bill has already been drawn up for presentation to the legislature at its approaching session which seeks to incorporate the towns of Mortisania, West-Farms, Westchester, Yonkers, Eastchester, Pelham and New Rochelle as part of New York, the proposed boundary line commencing at the northwest corner of the town of Yenkers, on the Hudsen river, and running thence along the northern line of the last-named town to the Bronx river, thence continuing in a northerly direction to Long Island Sound and taking in the towns of Eastchester and New Rechelle. The project meets with DECIDED OPPOSITION in the towns of New Rochelle, Yonkers and Eastchester, where its opponents contend that if an

in the towns of New Rochelle, Yonkers and Eastchester, where its opponents contend that if annexation must be resorted to the projectors thereof
ought to centent themselves with the absorption of
the three lower towns first, and, in such event, running the line along Spayten Duyvit creek, from the
Hudson river to the present northwestern boundary
of the lown of West Farms, at Kingsbridge, thence
along the northern line to the Bronx river,
and along the course of that stream
to the narthern line of the town of
Westchester, thence along the easterly line of
that town to Eastchester Bay and Long island
Sound. In the three towns named there are about
\$2,000 inabitants. A large number of
THE YONKRIS PEOPLE ARE ESPECIALLY HOSTILE
to the proposed measure, preferring to be incorporated as a separate city, retaining control ever
the entire township rather than risk the late of an
exation. The local press has been agitating the
momentous subject for some weeks, and it is expected that public meetings for full and free discussion of the project will shertly become epidemic in
the territory around which the Tammany leaders
have resolved to throw the ægis of their benugh ovotection.

BROOKLYN'S BAD BUYERS.

What the Kings County Supervisors Pay for Shoddy Goods.

The Law Committee Continue Their Investigations - Messrs. Chittenden and tlaffin on the Stand.

The Law Committee of the Kings county Beard of Supervisors yesterday afternoon concluded investigation in regard to exormitant prices paid by the Jail Committee in the purchase of supplies for that institution and the Morgue. At the former meeting of the Board the Jail Committee, as stated in the Herald, resigned, having been requested to do so by a resolution adopted by that body. The examination was conducted by Supervisor Crook, chairman of the Law Committee. He calted Mr. Isaac Levison to the stand to testify, but this gentleman seemed to be rather AN UNWILLING WITNESS.

and very little information could be obtained from him. He testified that he had sold Messrs. Kerrigan & Few three bales of blankets, 150 pairs, and that he had charged four dollars per pair. (Kerrigan & Few are the second hand dealers, who bargained with the Jail Committee and charged the county seven dollars per pair for them.) Supervisor Crook-What did these blankets cost?

Witness-I can't tell; some I had on hand a long time; I think some cost three dollars and some four dollars per pair: I told Kerrigan & Few they could have them for four dollars per pair.
Supervis or Crook—Now, what did you give for them?

Supervis or Crook—Now, what did you give for them?

A. I don't recollect.
Supervisor Crook—You must recollect; I say you must recollect.
Witness—I shall have to look over my books; one bale, I think, cost two dollars and twenty cents or two dollars and fifty cents per pair.
Supervisor Crook—You were summoned to appear here on the 12th day of December to be examined as a witness, and to bring all books, papers and documents having anything in reference to this county.
Mr. Britton (counsel)—That is not so.
Supervisor Crook—Yes, it is. Mr. Crook then read the paper

Supervisor Crook—Yes, It is, Mr. Crook then read the paper

To Convince Him.

Witness—I don't see why I should be compelled to come here and bring my books, I didn't sell anything to the county.

Supervisor Crook—You will be arrested if you do not. The County Judge will compel you. Where did you but this last bale of biankets?

A. I cannot say where I bought the last bale. Supervisor Crook—Mr. New stated on the former examination that you charged him more for the blankets because you was his landard.

Mr. Britton (counsel)—That's not so.

Supervisor Crook—Well, Mr. Britton, you are very gib. There must be

A HEAD AND A TAIL
to everything, and I am going to be the bead of this examination.

examination.

Q. Are you a judge of blankets? A. I cannot say.
Supervisor Harmon inquired why he cut the bales
open before he sent them to the lail.

Witness replied that he did not send the bales to
the jail.

Q. What is your business? A. Dry goods busi Q. Where is your place of business? A. No. 328 Broadway. Broadway.
Q. How long have you been in business? A. No. 32
Twenty-six years.

Q. How long maye you been in John the streets?
Q. Are you acquainted with the value of blankets?
A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Have you seen any of these blankets which have been furnished to the jall?
A. I saw one at Leomas & Thorne's.
Q. in October last what would be the value of such blankets?
A. Thirty-seven and a haif cents

per pound.

Q. How much do these blankets weigh? A. I understood that these blankets weighed five pounds. It is

It is

THE MEANEST BLANKET MADE;
the worst blanket there is in the market, and now
they are not worth over \$1 25 per pair.
Q. Did you see the calico? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is that worth? A. That is worth five
and a nail cents; in October it was worth six cents,
with five per cent off; it would be five cents and
seventy-one hundredths; (ticking shown by Supervisor Harman) that ticking is worth to-day from
ten to eleven cents per varie.

seventy-one hundredths; (ticking shown by Supervisor Harman) that ticking is worth to-day from ten to eleven cents per yard.

The carpets, such as put down in the Morgue, Mr. Chittenden testified could be purchased for \$1.25 per yard last spring, and \$1.10 at the present time. The county paid \$2. There were Hoyards of matting put down in the Morgue, Mr. Harman said, and the bill was made out for 150 yards.

Supervisor Harman asked about the MODE OF MAKING OUT BILLS, no yards given or anything eise. Ask if an honest man would make cut such a bill as this. (Exhibits the bill.)

Supervisor Crock—It is not necessary to ask that question, we all have our opinion.

Mr. Chittenden étaking the bill—It looks as if it was made out for the purpose of concealing the ordinary invoice.

Mr. HORACE B. CLAFLIN SWORN.

Mr. Claffin testified to having been in the dry goods business for the last twenty-six years, and knew something of the value of blankets; had seen the blankets in question; they were not over \$1.37 per pair; there would be no dishenity in buving them at that price; they were the poorest made; examined the calico; it was the Atlantic print and THE POOREST PRINT MADE; it was worth six cents per yard, five per cent off;

THE POOREST PRINT MADE;
it was worth six cents per yard, five per cent of;
(ticking shown) that was worth nine and a haif
and ten cents per yard.
This testimony was corroborated by other witnesses.

nesses.

Mr. B. C. Riley, who is in the carpet business, testified that he measured the carpet at the Mergue and found 149 yards in it. The matting was worth by the quantity from seventy to eighty-five cents a square yard. Superintendent Harman then testified to having

the articles inrushed by the committee were not at to use and the Sherin asked why the Supervisors sent such theme. ent such things.
The farther investigation was adjourned.

DARKTESS SIPREME.

Failure of the Gas Supply in the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards Last Evening.

A few evenings ago Professor Chandler told some wo thousand people, who had assembled to hear has lecture on gaslights, that in order to make them appreciate our gas accommodation it was necessary for them to do without it for a time. If there were any residents from the Ninth and Fifteenth wards among his hearers they probably agreed last evening that this assertion was founder

failed last night in these wards, and it was highly amusing to witness the strange and almost gro-

amusing to witness the strange and almost groiesque appearance of some portions of the Fifth
and Sixth avenues—Bedford, Beecker and other
streets in the neighborhood, as they were presented
without gaslights. The stores had a
MOST PECULIAR ASPECT.

Here in Sixth avenue was a magnificent fancy
store, with an elaborate out gaselier and all the appendages, got up in the first style, lit up by the
flickering wax candles, which the wind cause to
sputter until thesplendid fittings were fairly covered
with "coid wax." Further on was a large drug store,
where herectorie a grand display of gas has always
been observable, simply lighted by a miserable
apology of a kerosene lamp; in the smaller store also
"pips" Did Dury,
and were in great demand; while in many of the
public barrooms the tallow candles were pre-emineat for casting the establishments completely in
the shade. It was a strange and novel sight for the
pedestrian, passing from some of the brilliantly
lighted streets into these quarters of gloom, or assome facetiously called them, the "candle districts."
It was supposed that one of the supply mains had
burst during the day, and as the gas company could
not repair the damage in time fer lighting up as
usual they allowed their customers the privilege of
"going to bed without lights." An explanation
will probably be given te-day by the gas company.

"BIG-NOSED SCOTTY."

"Scotty" Goes to Church-Eustnee "Goes For" "Scotty"-The Latter in the "Lenther" Trade.

James Day, alias "Big-nosed Scotty," an old pr fessional, who has on several occasions enjoyed the hospitalities of the "big hotel up the river," has turned up again under the garb of a respecta-

turned up again under the garb of a respectable church-goer. This wolf in sheep's clothing had been for several years absent from the city, and the recollection of his past misdeeds as well as his picture in the Rogues' Gallery had well nigh fadet into obtained by the morning age, however, he was seen on Broadway, and the myrmidons of lynx-eyed justice spotted him.

In consequence of many comparints of thefts by inconsequence of many comparints of thefts by pickpockets in churches, Detective Eustace was detailed to look after these worthles. Eustace went on Sunday to the Roman Catholic church of St. Francis, at the corner of Fity-sixth street and lexingten avenue, where he discovered Scelty among the worsnippers. Little did the latter think that the steut, benevolent looking gentleman at his elbow was a police office. At the conclusion of the service Eustace, however, 'went' for Scotty, and upen scarching him he found six pocketobeks centaining various sums of money in his possession. He was provided with safe quarters, and yesterday taken before Justice Eixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for trial at the Court of General Sassions.